BOTH TEAMS HIT THE BALL

A Six-Inning Game, Characterized by Terrific Slugging, Won by the Giants.

Shreve Proves Ineffective, While the Hoosiers Knock Welch Out of the Box-Boston Buys All of Omaha's Players.

The Indianapolis and New York ball teams only played six and a half innings yesterday afternoon for the reason that it took just two hours and seven minutes to get that far along in the game, which was finally called on account of darkness. There never was just such a contest on the local grounds, and probably another like it will never be seen anywhere. The visitors gained such a lead in the first inning that the contest lost all interest for the crowd until the Hoosiers jumped on to Welch, and by a streak of batting as remarkable as that which had characterized the work of the Giants previously tied the game, and actually took the lead. Though the local men made but few errors, their work was not up to the standard, as will be seen by the limited number of earned runs. Shreve and Welch were the opposing pitchers in the beginning of the game, and the manner in which the visitors found the ball was enough to make the stoutest heart ache. Thirteen men came to the bat in the opening inning, nine of whom crossed the plate, as the result of six singles, two tioubles, a base on balls and an error. As the home team had only scored twice it looked very much like a for the champions, but baseuncertain, and, strange as it may appear, the Hoosiers went to work and overcame this lead, and would have won the game anyway had Shreve and Fee, who succeeded him, been able to do any good at all. Both teams made one run each in the second on a combination of hits and errors, but in the third the local men knocked Welch out of the box, scoring six times. In the fourth, with Crane in the box, the Hoosiers knocked out two more runs and took the lead, but could not hold it, as Shreve gave Richardson a base on balls and, after Connor had fouled out, O'Rourke knocked the ball over the fence. Captain Glasscock sent Fee into the box in the fifth, but that made matters still worse. as he was as wild as an untamed antelope, and sent five men to first on balls, adding two more in the sixth. The result was that the visitors sent four men around the bases and clinched the game. It was quite dark by the time the sixth inning was reached, but the seventh was commenced, the Hoosiers playing their half and scoring one run, when McQuaid called the game, the score going back to the sixth inning, thereby depriv-Hines of a singe and Seery of a double.

INDI'N'P'Lia	R	B	0	A	E	NEW YORK	R	B	0	A	2
Hines, 1	0		6	0	1	Gore, m	3	8	1	0	1
Seery, l	2		2	0	0	Tiernan, r	2	2	0	0	E
Andrews,m	2	3			0	Ward, 8	2	2	3	5	Ł
Denny, 3	2		2		2	Frank Street Street West Street	3	2	5	3	E.
Gl'scock, s.	3	2	1	0	0	THE RESIDENCE OF THE RESIDENCE	2	2	6	0	
Buckley, c.	1		5	1	0	O'Rourke, 1	2	1	0	0	(
M'Geachy,r	2	2	1	1	0		1	1	3	5	
Bassett 2	0	1	0	1	0		1	1	0	1	€
Shreve, p	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	
Fee, p	0	0	0	0	0	Crane, p	0	0	0	0	-
Totals	12	12	18	6	3	Totals	16	14	18	14	

Earned Runs-Indianapolis, 6; New York, 5.
Two-base Hits-Andrews (2), Denny, Glass-cock (2), Gore. Connor.
Home Runs-Buckley, Connor, O'Rourke.
Stolen Bases-Glasscock, McGeachy (4), Gore,

Ward, O'Rourke. Sacrifice Hit-Ewing. Double Play-Ewing to Richardson. First Base on Balls-Seery, Glasscock (2), Shreve, Gore (2), Tiernan (2), Ward, Richardson,

Connor, O'Rourke.

Hit by Pitched Ball—Gore.

Struck Out—Seery, Snreve, Tiernan, Crane.

Passed Balls—Buckley, 3.

Wild Pitches—Shreve, 1; Crane, 2. Umpire--McQuaid

Standing of the League.

	W.	L. I	er ce
New York	78	40	.66
Boston	77	41	.65
Philadelphia	61	58	.51
Chicago	61	63	.49
Cleveland	57	66	.46
Pittsburg	55	68	.44
Indianapolis	54	71	.43
Washington	39	75	.34
Other League	Game		

BOSTON, 7; CHICAGO, 5.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 .- To-day's game was a pitchers' contest throughout, with honors even. Pfeffer's muff in the first of an easy thrown ball to second lost the game to Chicago. Farrell was badly injured in the eighth, giving way to Darling. There were no features of especial mention. Attend-

CHICAGO.	R	B	0	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	0	A	E
Ryan, m	0	1	2	0	0	Rich'son, 1.	1	0	2	0	0
V'nfl'lt'n, l.		0	0	0	0	Kelly, r	1	0	2	2	2
Duffy, r		1	3	Q		Nash, 3	0	0	3		0
Anson, 1	0	1	14	0	0	Brouth'rs,1	1	0	13	0	0
Pfeffer, 2			-		2	Jo'nst'n, m.	8	3	3	0	0
Willi'son, 8.	0	1		4	0	Quinu, 2	1	1	1	6	0
Burns, 3	2		0			Smith. s	0		2	2	0
Farrell, c		0				Ganzel, c			0	0	0
Darling, c.	0	10000	1	9			0	п	1	1	0
H'te'i's'n, p	0	0	0	9	0	Radb'urn, p	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	5	7	27	18	2	Totals	7	7	27	16	2
Score by in	nn	in	gs:		т						7

Earned Runs-Chicago, 3; Boston, 5. Twobase hits-Johnston, Anson. Home runs-Johnston, Burns. Stolen bases-Duffy, Richard-son, Kelly. First base on balls-Off Hutchinson, 4; off Radbourn, 2. Struck out—By Hutchinson, 3; by Radbourn, 2. Time—1:55. Umpire—Pow-

PITTSBURG, 13; WASHINGTON, 8. PITTSBURG, Sept. 24 .- The home team won their second game from the Washingtons to-day by hard and timely batting. Maul was in the box for the Pittsburgs, and, barring the sixth inning, did well, Sanday's batting and base-running was the only feature. Darkness stopped the game at end of the eighth inning. Attendance four hundred. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	0	A	E	WASHING'N.	R	B	0	A	1
Miller, c Rowe, s Beckley, 1 White, 3 Fields, 1 Hanlon, m. Sunday, r. Dunlap, 2 Maul, p	1 1 0 2 3 1	1 1 2 2 2 4	0 3 1	0 0	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	J. Irwin, 3 Hoy, m Wilmot, 1. Wise, 2 A. Irwin, s Mack, 1 Clark, c Riddle, r. Krock, p	1 2 0 1 0 0	1 2 1	3 1 4 1 11 3 0	2 0 0 4 5 0 1 0 2	
Totals	13	17	24	14	2	Totals	-8	-8	24	14	i

Pittsburg.......0 0 2 6 3 0 0 2-13 Washington......0 1 3 0 0 4 0 0-8 Earned runs-Pittsburg, 4; Washington, 4. Two-base hits-White, Fields, Dunlap (2), Manl, Wise, Riddle. Three-base hits-Beckley, White, Wilmot. Sacrifice hits-Rowe (3), Beckley, Dunlap, J. Irwin, Hoy. Stolen bases-Sunday (2).
Maul, Clark. Double play-Wise to Irwin to
Mack. First base on balls -Off Maul, 3; off Krock, 3. Struck out—By Maul, 3; by Krock, 1. Passed ball—Clark. Wild pitch—Maul. Time-1:55. Umpire—Lon Knight.

CLEVELAND, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 5. CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.-The Clevelands batted like champions in the seventh and eighth innings to-day, and thereby won

CLEVELAND	R	B	0	1	E	PHILAD'A.	R	B	0	A	E
Radford, r	1	1	0	0	1	Deleh'ty, 1.	0	2	1	0	0
Stricker, 2.	0	0	E	1	0	Mulvey, 3	0	0	2		0
McKean, s.	ы	2	12	5	1	Meyers, 2.	P	0	Ľ	3	2
Twitcheil, 1	ш	0	3	0		Thomps'n,r			3	0	0
Tebeau, 3	13	2	12	3		Clements, c	1	0		2	0
Gilks, m	1	3	3	1	0		1	2		0	0
Zimmer, 1 .	0		10	0	0	Farrar, 1	0	0	13	0	0
Sutcliffe, c.	0	1	5	3		Hallman, s.		0		6	
Beatin, p		0	0	3	0	Gleason, p	0	0	0	2	0
1.00						Anders'n, p	0	6	0	0	0
Totals	6	8	27	16	8	Totals	5	ā	27	17	3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 1,
Three-base hits—Tebeau, Fogarty (2). Sacrifice
hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Radford, Gilks.
First base on balls—Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia,
Left by pitched ball—Radford, Struck out—

Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Passed balls— Sutcliffe, 1; Clements, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire— American Association.

Hits - Columbus, 3; Brooklyn 10. Errors-Columbus, 5; Brooklyn, 0. Batteries-Gastright, Easton and O'Connor; Caruthers and Vis-

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—The Athletic-Baltimore game was called in the third inning on account of rain. Score: Athletics, 2; Baltimore, 0.

The Alleged Combine. The bottom seems to have dropped out of the sensational stories about the Brotherhood's combine with the denials of Ward, Glasscock, and other members of the order, and the unreasonable features of the alleged plan become more apparent the longer they are studied It not only probable, however, but it is reasonably certain that there will be an adjustment of the differences between managers and players when the League moguls meet this fall. The classification rule and the custom of selling players are the two points to be most seriously discussed, and it is more than probable that the League will be forced to yield both of them.

The directors of the Omaha club voted last night to accept the proposition of the Boston triumvirate for the purchase of their team, and the entire club thus becomes the property of the Boston men. Second-baseman Crooks, pitcher Clarke and catcher Nagle are no doubt the three players for whose services the deal has been made.

TURF EVENTS.

Kingston Defeats Raceland and Lowers the One-and-a-Quarter Mile Record. GRAVESEND, Sept. 24 .- The first great special was run and won this afternoon. Fully 12,000 persons saw the acknowledged king of the turf-Kingston-cleverly ridden by Murphy, pass under the wire a length in front of Raceland. Tenny was the first to respond to the bugler's call, and a moment later Raceland, Kingston and Los Angeles passed by toward the post. The excitement was intense as they wheeled about, ready for the word "Go." "They're off," shouted the crowd: and so they were, at the first asking, with Los Angeles, Raceland, Tenny and Kingston together. The pace was very slow in the first quarter, and passing the stand, after having traversed a quarter of a mile, Raceland led by four lengths. At the end of the third quarter of a mile. Raceland was two lengths in the van. Kingston and Los Angeles were lapped, with Tenny three parts of a length behind. Making the turn for home Los Angeles was beaten, and Barnes began to ply his whip. Hamilton and McLaughlin also went to the whip, but Murphy merely shook Kingston up. That was all that was necessary. The great racer gamily responded, and, coming with a rush, was soon in the van. Raceland was then second and Tenny third, and Los Angeles out of it. The pace in the last furlong was of it. The pace in the last furlong was terrific, but Kingston was the king of the lot, and, amidst the wildest excitement, he galloped under the wire, a winner by a length, in 2:0612, the fastest time on record. Tenny, always a game finisher, made a fine light for the place, but McLaughtin was not to be beaten out of second place and a share of the applause, and landed Raceland in second place by a good reck. Los Angeles was ten lengths away. The fractional time was :26, :5134, 1:1612, 1:4134 and 2:0612, a half second better than the record. First Race—Three-fourths of a mile. Gregory won; Mattie B. second, June Day third. Time, 1:15.

Second Race—One and one-eighth mile.

Second Race—One and one-eighth mile. Taragon won; Golden Reel second, Bronsomarte third. Time, 1:5412. Third Race—Willow stakes; for two-year-olds; three-fourths of a mile. Reclare won; Ruperto second, Sinalogii third. Time,

Fourth Race—The first special; one and one-fourth mile. Kingston won: Raceland second, Tenny third. Time, 2:0612. Fifth Race-One mile. Cracksman won; Ben Harrison second, Etruria third. Time, Sixth Race-Five furlongs. Meridian won; Sam Morse second, Col. Hunt third.

Seventh Race-Five furlongs. Pearl Set won; Grimaldi second, Young Duke third. Time, 1.0114.

Racing at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—The short horses continue to win and only two favorites won to-day.

First Race-One-half mile; selling. Aunt Kate won: Geneva second, Silver Lake third. Time, :51.
Second Race—One-half mile. Blue Maid won; Samantha second, Fakirthird. Time,

Third Race—One and one-sixteenth mile. Wary won; Carus second, Malone third. Fourth Race-Three-fourths of a mile. Swamp Fox won; Bittina second, Mayo third. Time, 1:17. Fifth Race-Sanford stakes; one mile. Blarneystone won; Cheatham second, Bill Litcher third. Time, 1:45.
Sixth Race—Seven-eighths of Lucy P. won; McKenzie second, Bonair third, Time, 1:3014.

Ohlo Trotting-Horse Breeders. CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.-The fall meeting of the Ohio Association of Trotting-horse Breeders closed to-day. Summary of

Kennard House stake; for three-year-olds Winterset 1 2 1 Ramonia Wilkes 2 2 1 1 Time -2:38%, 2:38%, 2:40%, 2:37%. Novelty stake; win and out:

Haroldmont.....1 Champion stallion stake.

Against time—(Time 2:144)—Patron, two heats in 2:24, 2:16.

Sold His Wife and Child for \$15. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—There was a peculiar case before Justice Prindleville this morning. A wife said she was guilty of living with a strange man, but declared that her husband had sold her to him for \$10. James Nicollet, a short but good-looking Italian, accused his wife Emily with living with Salvatore Lemor, a dark-skinned son of Italy. Emily is an American, and she had a bright-eyed little girl of, perhaps, five years with her. The woman said that her husband had tired of her, and had sold her to Salvatore for \$10. Salvatore corroborated the statement, and the woman added: "Of course, I obeyed James when he told me to live with Salvatore. I do not think I am guilty when my husband orders me to do so." She said further that the child was not her husband's, as he had sold it, also, for \$5. Nothing was done by the justice in regard to these matters, but Lemor was fined \$30 for carrying concealed

Explosion Causes a Panie in a Factory. ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The three hundred employes of J. Richardson & Co.'s shoe factory were thrown into a panic, this morning, by an explosion of gas which had leaked into the basement of the building from a street main. Engineer Pierson and a foreman, named Keener, were very seriously burned. The explosion shook the entire building, and blew out all the glasses on the east side. Over one hundred girls escaped by means of the fire escapes, or jumped from the windows to the roofs of the adjoining buildings. Aside from minor bruises suffered by a number of the employes, no one, but the two men named were injured. A fire caused by the explosion did damage to the extent of five hundred dollars before the flames were extin-

"Jack the Ripper" Case Near Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—The mutilated body of a man was found scattered on the prairie near the village of Clyde, a Chicago sub-urb. The head and limbs had been sev-ered from the trunk in true "Jack the Ripper" style. Guy Bannett, of Clyde, says: "The body was first seen by some children on their way to school yesterday morning, but the police did not hear of it until last night some time. I and another boy saw the body about 8 o'clock. It was dark, and we could not see very plainly by lautern-fight. One-half of the man's face, as near as we could tell, had been cut off, and the skin had been removed from the

upper part of the body. The hands seemed to have been cut off at the wrists and the fingers at the second joints."

"Were the hands near the arms?" "No. I think they had been put into a glass jar and covered with cotton batting. The jar seemed to have been thrown out of a wagon and to have been broken in the fall. It was in pieces when I saw it. It was lying right alongside the road, just as if it had been dumped out of a wagon in a hurry. The remains were stark naked, and presented a horrible sight lying there among the weeds."

ARIZONA'S CASA GRANDE.

The Crumbling Evidences of Prehistoric America to Be Found in Pinal County.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Noble has transmitted to the Director of the Geological Survey a report by Special Agent Morrison on the condition of the Casa Grande (great house) ruins in Pinal county. Arizona Territory, with instructions that the necessary steps be immediately taken to repair and protect the rains under the authority granted in the act of March'2, 1889, appropriating \$2,000 for that purpose. Special Agent Morrison, who was sent out to examine the condition of the ruins, in his report states that these venerable relics of prehistoric America stand in a great undulating plain about midway between the station of Casa Grande and Florence, seven or eight miles from the Gila river. He says that the front of the main building measures sixty feet and the width forty-three feet. The height of the first story is thirteen feet, the second nine feet, and the third and fourth stories each eight feet. The greater part of the upper story has disappeared. The walls are between four and five feet thick, and the material four and five feet thick, and the material of which they are constructed is an almost indestructible concrete, made of fine gravel, sand and cement, closely resembling the granolitic now used in Washington. This was laid in the walls in great blocks. One of these measured seven feet three inches in length, four feet three inches in width and two feet six inches in height. The walls, both inside and out, were plastered with cement, which yet clings to them with wonderful tenacity, that on the inside

with wonderful tenacity, that on the inside being as smooth and glossy as the best hard-finish interiors of the present day. All of the rooms, of which there are four now intact, are of a uniform buff color,

All of the rooms, of which there are four now intact, are of a uniform buff color, which is very pleasing to the eye. The largest of these rooms is 34x9 feet. The extreme height of the building is nearly forty feet. The lower story is nearly filled up with crumbling debris and the drifting sand of the plain. The holes in which the ceiling timbers were placed are plainly visible, but every particle of wood has been carried away by relic hunters, and the disintegration of the walls has been so rapid of late years that if measures are not immediately taken to strengthen them the entire mass will soon fall into a shapeless ruin.

The reports say that for miles around the mysterious Casa Grande many great mounds now hardly distinguishable from the desert sands, bear indisputable evidence of having been at some far remote period the abode of busy industries. Mr. Morrison says that he is convinced that the Casa Grande was not used for either religious or warlike purposes. The superiority of its architecture, it having outlived all the other structures by which it was surrounded, the numerous small apartments into which it was divided and the elegance of the interior finish, all point to the conclusion that it was the palace of the king or chief who governed the primitive Americans who inhabited these domains ages before Aztec or Toltee.

The most ancient of the traditions of the Pimas and Papagoe who yet live here, where their fathers have lived for centuries, allude to them as "the ruins." The earliest historic record we have of Casa Grande was given by the famous Spanish cavalier and explorer, Cabenza de Baca, who discovered

given by the famous Spanish cavalier and explorer, Cabenza de Baca, who discovered it during his journey across the continent, about 1587. A few years later the famous explorer, Don Francesco de Coronado, Governor of New Galicia, who led the expediernor of New Galicia, who led the expedition into New Mexico, describes the ruins as being four stories high, with walls six feet thick. As a proof of its great antiquity he states that the Pina Indians there (350 years ago) had no knowledge of the origin or history of the town which they believe had existed there. It had always been a ruin to them and to their ancestors. Fathers Kino and Mange, who visited there in 1694, found the remains of the great editice. They also gave an account of twelve other ruins in the vicinity. Father Pedro Fout, in 1777, found them in much the same condition. He describes Father Pedro Fout, in 1777, found them in much the same condition. He describes the main building as an oblong square, facing the cardinal points of the compass. The exterior walls extended from north to south 420 feet, and from east to west 260 feet. We thus see, says Mr. Morrison, what havoc the storms of 110 years have made, and the necessity for immediate action to save the remnant from complete destruction. The ruins are regarded as one of the most interesting remains of the prehistoric age to be found on this continent.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Local Forecasts. For Indianapolis and Vicinity-For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M., Sept. 25, 1889-Cloudy weather and occasional rains, followed by clearing and fair weather. GENERAL INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24-8. P. M.-Forecast till 8 P. M. Wednesday:

For Ohio and Indiana-Increasing cloudiness and rain; colder; northwesterly winds. For Lower Michigan—Light rain, pre-ceded in eastern portion by fair weather; winds shifting to westerly; lower tempera-

For Illinois-Light rain; northwesterly winds; lower temperature. For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin-For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin— Light rain; colder; northwesterly winds. For Minnesota and Dakota—Light rain, followed by clearing weather; northwest-erly winds; colder in eastern Minnesota; warmer in western Minnesota and Dakota. Special—The storm which was central yesterday morning, in Alabama, has moved northeastward with decreasing energy, and is now central on the Virginia coast; it will probably cause northeast winds and it will probably cause northeast winds and rain from Virginia northeastward to Massachusetts on Wednesday.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24. Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre. 7 A. M. 29.91 59 78 S'east Cloudless. 7 P. M. 29.88 74 54 South Cloudless. Maximum thermometer, 83; minimum thermometer, 53.

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on

Sept. 24, 1889:

General Weather Conditions.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24, 7 P. M. PRESSURE.-A large high area extends from the Mississippi westward to the Pacific, the highest, 30.44, over Wyoming and western Colorado; the western portion of the high area east is still visible over New England and New York. The low trough extends from beyond the lakes southward to the gulf and South Atlantic coast. The

low area north is now central north from Lake Superior, and that south has moved from the Gulf coast northeastward toward the Atlantic coast over North Carolina.

The Perature — Eighty and above is reported from the Gulf coast; 70 and above from Indiana southward to the Gulf and to the South Atlantic coast; 60 and above to the South Atlantic coast; 60 and above on the lower lakes and Lake Michigan; less than 60 from New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, western Missouri and northern Texas; 50 and below from New Mexico, Nebraska and Minnesota northward; 40 and below in northern Minnesota, near Lake Winnipeg, western Nebraska and southern Wyoming

PRECIPITATION.-Heavy rain is reported from Lynchburg, Va., (1.40.) Light rains have fallen along the coast from North Carolina northward; in the Mississippi valley southward from Iowa, in Kansas, Ne-

IVES CASE SENT TO THE JURY

Closing Argument for the Prosecution by District Attorney Fellows.

Severe Arraignment of the Prisoner's Financial Career-A Juryman's Untimely Remark-Charge of Recorder Smythe.

NEW YORK. Sept. 24.—The Ives trial is rapidly nearing a close. To-day witnessed the largest crowd in the court-room since the famous proceedings began. The doorkeepers were at their wits' ends to know what to do with the crowds that surged through the corridors of the building after every available seat had been filled. The recorder was on the bench precisely at 11 o'clock, and the district attorney was also at his post ready to begin the task of summing up. When Colonel Fellows did begin nearly half of those in the court-room were standing. Ives appeared unusually nervous. His mustache twitched, and very frequently he closed his eyes for short periods. He was ill at ease, and followed Colonel Fellows with his eye as the prosecuting attorney made preparations for his speech. The district attorney lost no time. After a few preliminary remarks he sailed in the defendant's coursel who in for the defendant's counsel, who, he charged, had from the beginning deliberately tried to divert the attention of the jury from the main question. The people, he said, charged Henry S. Ives with issuing 6,000 shares of stock of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad on June 21, 1886, without authority, and with intent to defraud. The transaction took place in New York, and anything that took place in Brooklyn had nothing to do with it.

At this point and just as the Colonel was

launching out into a most dramatic speech, he received a set-back, which for the moment knocked all the drama out of him and made him forget his part. Crouching down he was right before the jury, and, raising both hands over his head, he began to recede slowly, while he asked in thunder tones what evidence the defense produced

those that have recently come in; the tink-tank of the car inspector's hammer, and the steady throb of the air-pump forcing air into the brake reservoir, mingled with the—"What was that?"

You half jump from your seat as, with a to offset what the prosecution presented. To the astonishment of all, the fourth juror answered the question pretty quickly by saying. "We have not answered yet, but

Colonel Fellows's hands fell to his side. For the instant he was nonplussed. He had evidently lost his temper, for, looking the juryman full in the face, he retorted by saying: "I want no comment from the jury

at the present time." The speaker then dwelt at some length on the testimony of Short, who had been connected with the road for thirty-six years, and whose testimony was wholly reliable. It was shown that to suit the Ives faction he had to take a back seat and fill a minor office. Referring to Woodruff, Col. Fellows said that only a har, a forger and a thief could be connected with Mr. Ives. The people were compelled to use such witnesses in a case like the present one. Ives had to use such willing tools as Woodruff, and discharged a trusted official in order to make a place for Woodruff.

Colonel Fellows finished his address to the jury at 3:30 o'clock. In closing Mr. Fellows said that in all his experience, extending over thirty years, he never knew of another case where all the charges were so clearly proven as in this, and, on the other hand, a case where the defense was so feeble. At this point Mr. Brooke took exception, stating that the statement had a tendency to intimidate the jury. The rears, and whose testimony was wholly re-

a tendency to intimidate the jury. The objection was overruled.

Shortly after 2 o'clock Colonel Fellows resumed his argument. A strong feature of

resumed his argument. A strong feature of it was his declaration that no one had applied for the dividends of the bogus stock. an assumption that Ives and his friends were afraid that by applying the over-issue they would be discovered. In conclusion he said that not one share of existing stock was canceled when the 6,000 shares were issued. "If the defense can show that this was the case," said Mr. Fellows, addressing attorney Brooke, "I am willing to wait a week for you to prove it." "Do you mean that, Mr. Fellows?"
"Most assuredly."

"Then let me say that the testimony of Cashier Burns is your answer. "Not by any means. Stock canceled a year after that day does not lessen the crime of over-issue," and then, resuming, he said: "We did not need Woodruff here except to start us on the track—all the evidence was complete—and so we come down to a consideration of this man whose down to a consideration of this man whose young life is marked by falling monuments. Who is he? Scarce out of boyhood's days, he plunges into the financial world, and ere he is twenty-five he fails for \$15,000,000 and dazzles the world. He is not a failure; he is not a wreck. At the beck of his hand he secures the best of legal talent. Who is it whose hand shows its impress in this case? The man who has wrought ruin and desolation and destroyed a magnificent fabric is before you. Some have said that a poor criminal can be hidden in this city, but it remains for you to say if crime but it remains for you to say if crime clothed in gold can go unpunished."

Before he sat down he paid a very glowing compliment to Mr. Parker, who, he said, was really the chief in this case, and to whose ability the building up of the case

ments which he termed corrections of Mr. Fellows's argument. He also asked that the defense might go before the jury with new matter, the prosecution having done so. The request was denied. He then requested the recorder to charge the jury on salient points in the defense.

At 3:41 Recorder Smythe began his charge to the jury. Referring to the testimony of Woodruff, the recorder said that the jury could not bring in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner unless it was corrob-orated to their satisfaction. The recorder's address was quite lengthy. On the whole, it was impartial, and was a clear exposition of the facts and the law governing them. Shortly before 5 o'clock the jury retired. At 9:45 the jury sent a communication to the recorder, asking for further instructions. They were taken to the court-room, which was still crowded. They asked to have a portion of the recorder's charge read to them from the stenographer's notes. Lawyer Brooke strenuously objected to the reading of the stenographer's notes, and took an exception to the recorder's ruling. The jury were sent back again to their

At 11:35, as the jury had not reached a verdict, Recorder Smyth locked them up for the night.

The Loss of Life at Johnstown, Pa. JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 24.—The new directory of Johnstown has just been published by C. B. Clarke, of Altoona. At the time of the flood the whole edition, which was in a book-bindery here, was lost. From the proof sheets, however, the names were obtained and are now printed as they were before the flood, as well as a special record of those that were lost. The num-ber of drowned is put at 3,500, and that is considered a close estimate, it being impossible to obtain the exact figures. One of the things noted is that of the ninety-five saloons and liquor-dealers in the flooded district, all but six were completely wiped out, and in those remaining the stock was destroyed, so that there was, in fact, total destruction by water. The directory has been carefully compiled and contains many statistics of interest relating to the flood. The body of another child was taken out to-day, but it was in a horrible condition. only the bones being found.

Justice Field Talks About the Terry Tragedy. Chicago, Sept. 24.—Justice Stephen J. Field, of California, in protecting whom Deputy United States Marshal Nagle shot and killed Judge Terry, a few weeks ago, arrived in the city this morning, en route to Washington. He was accompanied by his wife and Miss C. Chamberlain, of San Francisco. It was reported that Deputy Nagle accompanied the Justice, but if so he did not leave the train. Justice Field, in reply to a question, said: "I think the Terry tragedy will result beneficially to the law of our land. There will be laws passed by Congress, and also by the State legislatures, protecting judges from the wrath of disappointed and desperate litigants. It is necessary, in order to keep justice pure, that the judge on the bench should not be compelled to let fears of a litigant's revenge change the course of his rollings."

"Do you expect any attempts at revenge will be made by Mrs. Terry?"
"One cannot tell. She is closely watched, but desperate people take desperate chances sometimes." "Is Marshal Nagle traveling with you?"
"No; I have had no protection since leav-

It was ascertained, however, that Mar-

ing Tacoma."

shal Nagle traveled on the same train with Justice Field, but Justice Field said that Nagle was not of his party. "Marshal Nagle directs his own affairs." said Justice Field, when questioned on this point. "I have nothing to do with his actions. He goes and comes as he chooses. I have no body-guard, I assure you."

A NIGHT RIDE ON A LOCOMOTIVE. Experience of a Reporter in the Cab of an Engine Drawing a Fast Train.

Pittsburg Dispatch. To understand just what it is to drive a locomotive the best way is to take a seat in the cab for a run of sixty or one hundred miles. Supposing that this is decided upon, and armed with the necessary authority in the shape of a permit from the superintendent or other proper official, you enter the station, pass through the gates and along the platform to where No. 978, or something equally high, stands hissing and quivering, with impatience, as she (an engine is always she, it should be remembered) waits the signal to "pull out" with the Fort Wayne limited express westward bound. Standing beside his machine, oil can in hand, is the engineer, a man past middle life, tall and strong as he should be, with a grave, though kindly face, and eyes that have a twinkle in them as he regards you, half suspecting your errand. A glance at the pass followed by an "All right sir, just climb aboard," and you are upon the foot-board of 978. Accept the seat proffered you by the fireman, on the left side of the cab, and straightway fall to staring about with no little wonder at the, to you, bewildering array of valves, pipes, wheels and gauges to which your eyes are attracted. From them your attention wanders back along the train, where, beneath the gleam of the electric lights, all is bustle; baggage, mail and express matter tumbling into their respective cars with a bump and a bang, trucks rattling along the platform, passengers taking their places, some quietly and in order, others swarming in and out like a lot of overgrown bees about a hive. The noises of the streets are somewhat hushed at this hour, but in their place you hear the switch-engines as they go panting up and down, making up trains or taking away those that have recently come in: the tink

You half jump from your seat as, with a whizz and a roar, something seems to have let go above you. Is the boiler about to burst? No: for the engineer, who is leaning from his window watching for the signal to start, turns and looks at you with a smile of amusement, while the fireman laughs outright as he explains that it is only the blowing off of the safety-valve. A com-parison of watches, and a few words beparison of watches, and a few words between the engineer and conductor, who has come bustling up for that purpose, and then bustles away again. You look at your own watch—7:45—time is up. Ting speaks the sharp, little tongue of the gong in the roof of the cab in response to the conductor's jerk of the bell-cord. Clang, elang goes the big bell on the top of the boiler, a hissing of condensed steam from the cylinders, and 978, with her train of vestibuled sleepers, glides slowly out of the station. sleepers, glides slowly out of the station. Slowly at first, across Liberty street, to and over the bridge, below which the river re-flects back the myriad lights of the great cities on either shore, on through the Allegheny yards to the Federal-street station, where there is a short stop.

Again the throttle valve is opened and the trip has, you feel, begun in earnest. No. 978 begins to wake up, and snorts fiercely at the heavy train as she steadily but rapidly increases her speed. You look ahead now, fixedly ahead; like those of the engineer and the fireman beside you, your

engineer and the fireman beside you, your eyes are directed straight along the shining rails of the track of which the head-light illumines so little, you think, and be-youd which it would be dark enough were it not for the houses and stores yet about, and the splendid torchlight procession that seems hurrying up from the front, a procession of switch and signal lights, red, green, white, thousands of them, before you through the crowded railroad yards you through the crowded railroad yards they stretch away, or like gorgeous fire flies flash past as one by one they are overtaken and left behind; every one with a meaning, each with its story, short and curtly told, but speaking volumes for the safety of those seeking slumber in their berths as thoughtless of dauger as if in their beds at home. Chunk, clank, clank go the switch points beneath the ponderous wheels. Zip! crash! the long lines of freight cars on the sidings bustle by with a roar. A hiss and a glare hustle by with a roar. A hiss and a glare hustle by with a roar. A hiss and a glare of light—that was another engine. The wind rushes past the cab window, while the baggage-car just back of the tender begins to swing and bob about in a way that makes you wonder it does not leave the track. No. 978 is showing you what she can do. Clear of the parks, now a little more and the last street crossings are behind and the city has vanished like a dream. Faster and faster. The rapid parting of the iron wonfaster. The rapid panting of the iron mon-ster has changed to a loud humming, as of some giant top, noticed most when the fire-man "puts in a fire," and the red glare shoots out, dazzling your eyes and casting weird effects on the flying landscape. The wind has increased to a burricane, and you are leaping, flying through the night at

fifty miles an hour.

Now look at the engineer. You see him by the light of the little lamp before the steam gauge, but better when his form stands out against the glow of the furnace. whose ability the building up of the case
was wholly due.

Mr. Brooke then made a number of state
Mr. Brooke then made a number of state
other on the throttle-handle, and slightly leaning forward as his keen eyes unwaveringly keep their steady watch upon the illuminated tunnel that the engine is boring into the darkness. How admirable the pose; every line and curve of the stalwart figure eloquent of askill and daring bravery well worthy this driver of the whirlwind. And so away, away through the night, shaking out its murky banner of spark-bespangled smoke to the skies, and wakening the echoes with the loud voice of its whistle, goes

the flying locomotive. Past wayside stations, where the telegraph operator, solitary occupant, stands in his doorway to see the "limited" go by; past town and village with a slight check only, and then on again into the country to startle the grazing cattle and break the slumbers of the tired farmer, who "cusses the pesky keers" as they dash by his rural home. Over bridges, through deep cuts, along the verge of dizzy embankments and through the dark woods. What a ride! Suppose that just around this next curve a big rock has fallen upon the track. You grasp nervously at the edge of the cab window and shiver at the thought. Or, perhaps, but a rod or two ahead a rail is broken, or may be the bridge, whose upper timbers you see white and ghostly in the glare of the headlight, waits but the presence of the train upon it to go down with a erash, and then—! All the accounts you have ever read of railroad wrecks fill your mind, and you ask how people who travel on the cars can think of anything but danger and death. But they do, and you likewise, when at Alliance you part with a pleasant good-night and a cordial handshake from your companions in the cab, and resign yourself to the white-coated colored gentleman and your berth in the sleeper. You, even after your experience. forget it all, or remember it only as a remote possibility, so remote, indeed, as to be unworthy of thought.

A Legal Fraud.

Shelby Republican. When the people come to reckon up the damages that have been inflicted upon the schools by the introduction of the "Indiana Democratic Series' therein, they will ascertain that the books are very dear. The Indiana school-book concern is not a charitable institution. It is a Democratic monopoly, with a few Republicans in it to share the profits, in order to give it respectability. From such an institution you could expect nothing first-class. It is a fraud upon the people and the schools.

And You'll Have a Heap of Bother.

New York Telegram. For the present, all we need bother ourselves about is the cash to put this mammoth fair on its feet.

Not Written in Ireland, Either. Nebraska State Journal. James McDougal, a farmer living near Shickley, went to bed after a big drunk and woke up dead.

NOTICE OF MEETING FOR EXAMINATION report, on Station-street sewer improvement, in the town of Brightwood.

To Whom it May Concern: Notice is hereby given, that on the 14th day of October, 1889, at the town hall of Brightwood, at 7:30 p. m., the engineer and board of trustees of the town of Brightwood will meet to consider the final report of the engineers and board of trustees of said town upon the Station-street sewer improvement in said town, at which time final action will be taken on said improvement.

JOHN H. WINNEOW,

Clerk of the Town of Brightwood.

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